Index to Advertisements.

Col.

6 d Miscellancous. 12
2 Marriages and Deaths 7
3 Mining.
8 New Publications. 8
1 Ocean Steamers. 8
6 Propossis. 11
2 Real Estate. 8
4 Religious Notices. 7
4 Rooms and Flats. 11
2 situations Wanted. 13
1 Special Notices. 7
4 Steamboats and R. R. 13
5 Savings Ranks. 14
6 Teachers. 8

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. CONDENSED MILE.

1) on't miss the splendid chance to purchase a
sible Sealskin Garment or any kind of fashionable Fur
ing, from C. Shanyas, Manufacturer, 103 Prince-st. He is
ring decided bargains.

Many prizes have been awarded to Angos-TURA BITTERS as the most efficacious stimulant to exc appetite and to keep the digostive organs in good order. PROFESSOR DUNCAN CAM PB ELL, M. D., LL.D. R.S., President Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons imber General Council University of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

"LIEBIG CO.'S COCA BEEF TOXIC has more than realized my Expectations"
Frofessor John M. Carnochan, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief
New-York State Hospital, Professor Surgery New-York Medical College, ex-Health Officer Port of New-York, &c., 8ays;
"My nations derive marked and decided benefit from the
Linens Co.'s Coca Bers Tonic."
Professor C. H. Wilkinson, Editor Medical and Surgical

Journal, says:
"THE COCA BEEF TONIC of the Liebig Company, combined as "THE COCA BERF TONIC of the Liebig Company, combined as it is with Coca, quinine, and iton, forms a most valuable adjunct to the practice of medicine. From the experience we have had with it, we are forced to speak in its favor and to recommend its use. Each iron and quinine cannot be surpassed by any other three lagredients in or out of the dispensatory for invigorating an enteebled system, and when such remedies can be obtained combined from so reliable a house as LIGRIG'S, it behoves the profession to patronize the same to its fullest extent."

"You have succeeded in placing in our hands one of the most effective of tonies. I cannot conserve of a better combination than the autritive essence of sound, healthy beef and Coca, dissolved in a reliable article of sleery," says "Professor F. W. HUNT, M. P., New-York, formerly Professor of Materia Medical Society of S. Petersburg, Russia, Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia,

Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersong, Market, &c., &c.

Local Beef Tonic enabodies the mutritive elements of the Constant of the Member of Brie, blood, bone and brain of carefully selected muscle or Brite, blood, bone and brain of carefully selected solutions. It also embeddes the tonic virtues of the each of Sacred Life. Plant of the ancient Incas, the two the ceft and the Cocas being dissolved in a choice quality of borry wine. It is the most perfect nutritive reconstructive onic ever offered to the medical profession and public.

"A very strengthening tonic," Says some public of the Profession Colfark, Bulletin Generale de Therapen. ique. Son Beef Tonic is a purely natural and easily digested ton-Coca Beef Tonic is a purely natural and easily digested ton-e for invalids, dyspeptics and all who are run down and de-formed the word a revitalizer, reconstructor and force gen-ced the word a revitalizer, reconstructor and force gen-

bilitated. It is a valuate and constructor and force generator. It is a boon and a biessing to brain-workers who need stonic devoid of unpleasant reaction.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Vienna says:

"It is remarkable that the Indians never suffer with consumption, and the cause of it is the use of Coca. They reach a very old age, and frequently pass their full century."

TO THE LIRIG COMPANY:

Gentlemen—Your agent left me a bottle of your Coca Beef
Tonic for me to try. I took it myseif, as I had been sick for
a number of months with a lung affection and was not able to
bractice. It helped me very much—so much that I am now
about as well as usual. I have since given it to a number of
patients, and it has benefited every case. I am indeed most
thankful that it came to my hands. I have true different
preparations of Coca before, but had no effects from them.

THE MAJESTY'S PAVORITE COSMETIC GLYCERINE,

For the Complexion, Diafiguring Eruptions, Roughness, Chapping, &c. Price \$1. Chapping, &c. Price \$1.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
Cored without knife, powder or salve. No charge until cured.
Write for reference.

PARTIES AFFECTED with mental or nervous

Parties bers approxymatical treatment and board if diseases can have superfor medical treatment and board it required; strictly private. W. J. TRIPP, M. D., 70 West 5181-84.

We will give sample boxes of our delicious Bon-Bons, Free, on Monday, January 14. TAPPEY, 12 West 14th-st.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States. DATLY, with Sunday \$8 50 \$4 25 \$2 15 84 25 8 50

DAILY, without Sunday ... 7 00 BUNDAY TRIBUNE ... 1 50 Remit by Postal Note, Monsy Order, or Registered Letter By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note "For The NEW YORK TRIBUNE."

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUTER, and orders of regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the dilowing branch offices in New York City.

Man Uptown Office, 1,288 Broadway, fla. m. to 3 p. m.

No. 306 Weat Twenty-third-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 760 First-ave, near Forty, seventh-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 1,007 Third-ave, near Strieth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 206 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fitth-st., 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a.m to 8 p. m.

New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 13.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Seven men were killed and twelve injured by an explosion of fire-damp in France. Orders have been given for the Egyptian troops to evacuate Khartoum. = The Celtic was spoken by three more steamers. - General Ratislav-Andrejewitch Fadejew is dead, - Lotta appeared in London last night as Little Nell and the Marchioness with great success.

DOMESTIC.-The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for bonds. —— The Committee of the National Academy of Sciences has reported that glucose is healthful and commercially important. James Nutt, who killed Dukes, was taken to the Allegheny County jail yesterday, and was cheered by crowds along the way. - The Chicago markets were excited yesterday. William Menken was identified in Elmira yesterday as the companion of the murdered girl, Katie Braderhaff. === Heavy snow-storms have prevailed in North Carolina. - The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Belleville Convent fire inquest was rendered yesterday. — Edwin Kelland, of Kingston, N. Y., is dead from the effects of the beating received at the hands of his clerk. == The Labor Conference in Philadelphia yesterday denounced free trade. ____ A great syndicate has been formed to mine iron ore in Minnesota. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The fiftieth anniversary of

Cardinal McCloskey's ordination as a priest was celebrated yesterday by a golden jubilee, = The search for Mr. Delmonico was continued without result. = Two large failures occurred in the grain trade. === Dr. Lasker's body was sent to Europe. = Augusta Roche secured a limited divorce, = Mrs. Langtry was permanently enjoined from using the title "Peril," The Rev. J. G. Wood lectured on ants. = Superintendent Walling instructed the police captains as to the powers of coroners. ____ The Fire Commissioners assued a circular of commendation and admonition to the department. ____ There was good skating on all the lakes. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (4121g grains), 85.40 cents. Stocks, after a strong opening, declined sharply and closed feverish at some recoveries.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or fair weather, possibly followed by increasing cloudiness and chances of light snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 28°; lowest, 22°; average, 23%°.

A bill has been introduced in the Mississippi Legislature to abolish the municipal government of the city of Jackson, the capital of the State, on the ground that it represents only the disreputable elements in the place-gamblers, rum sellers, and worse. Now let the New-York Board of Aldermen rise up as one man and protest with all their might aganst the passage of that bill. Would it not establish a precedent regard with horror.

It will be a relief to many persons who give much thought to the effects of what they cat that in the future glucose will be sold for what gress has a subtle force to deal with in had established itself through conflict and now ended in the condemnation of the Marquis de cised Mr. Hewitt's course in offering it, but he is in-

it is and not (for example) as pure strained honey.

There is another rod in pickle for the French. Some weeks ago information reached the civilized world that the Republic's men-of-war which were cruising around Madagascar had been amusing themselves by shelling the towns along the coast whenever they felt like it. Moreover, it was stated, they gave no warning to the unfortunate inhabitants of these ports, and consequently many English residents suffered great loss of property, and their lives were endangered. Such proceedings as these are contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare, and it now appears that the British sufferers are reckening up their damages and will present a bill for the same to the Government at Paris. If it is presented England is just in the mood to see that it is paid.

One of the most admirable enterprises started in this city recently is the Free Circulating Library in Bond-st. It was incorporated not quite four years ago, but its success is already greater than its friends had dared to anticipate. An article in our local columns contains some statistics of the work that has been accomplished, which merit attention. The circulation during the year just ended was 81,233 volumes-equivalent to each volume in the library being drawn once a month. That the readers appreciate their privileges is shown by the statement that only six books have been lost. Such results reflect much credit on the managers of the enterprise. Beyond doubt some time in the future they will be able to say that they have supplied one of the greatest needs of this city.

Superintendent Walling issued an order yesterday to the police captains which, if it remains in force, will go far toward remedying some of the abuses that disgrace the work of the Coroners in this city. It is in effect that any person arrested in connection with a death from violence must be taken before a police magistrate for commitment or discharge independently of any action by the Coroner. The result of this will be to make a Coroner's commitment of no value, and also to prevent the discharge of prisoners by that official. That is a consummation to be devoutly wished for. The Coroners have too much power. They never use it, so far as we know, to prosecute any one improperly; but there is no doubt that they often let prisoners go free who should be held for trial. The action of the Coroner in regard to the notorious Porter who was suspected of having taken part in a lat Canton and other ports and are preparing double murder in an up-town liquor store for war. Our special cable dispatches refer recently is a case very much to the point. That kind of business should be stopped.

On another page of this impression will be found a full report of the paper read at Albany last Thursday at a meeting of the Regents of the University by Mr. George W. Clinton. It is about the celebrated George Clinton manuscripts which are now being indexed and prepared for publication. Just what these documents contain has never been full- known; but it is apparent from Mr. Clinton's address that their contents are even more valuable than has been supposed. In addition to much personal history, the historian will find in them material for a complete sketch of affairs in this State during the Revolutionary struggle. The relations of the Tories and Whigs are fully described, and the coarse of the Whigs is exonerated from the charges of inhumanity and dishonor which have sometimes been made against them. Clews are also given which Mr. Clinton believes will lead to the recovery of the missing pages in the early journals of the Assembly. There are many other points of interest in Mr. Clinton's paper which might be mentioned. But a careful perusal of it is the only way by which an adequate notion of its value can be obtained.

CONGRESS AND UTAH.

The debate upon Mormonism has began in the Senate. There is no subject, perhaps, with which Congress will deal at this session which the people will watch with greater interest. The workings of the Edmunds Act, and the discussions that have followed it, have aroused the country from the discreditable indifference with which this question has been treated for so many years. The only point upon which there is any difference of opinion among the law-respecting classes of the community is as to how far Congress can go in striking at polygamy without stepping over constitutional bounds. It is evident that the discussion of the question will be embarrassed by the scarcely concealed sympathy of many Democrats in Congress with the Mormons, such as led Senator Brown, of Georgia, to say that the real trouble with the Mormon problem is that the Mormons " are not as good Republicans as the leaders of the Republican party would wish them to be." Party lines are not likely to be strictly drawn, however. Senator Brown and Senator Edmunds alike dispute the constitutionality of the plan proposed by Senator Cullom and others, substituting for the present government by a helpless Governor and an all-powerful Mormon Legislature a Governor and a Council of nine members to be appointed by the President and Senate.

It is evident that the debate will show a wide divergence of opinion even among those who are most earnestly in favor of thorough action against polygamy, and it is by no means clear what the result will be. Senator Edmunds. who is quite as zealous as Senator Cullom or any other leader on that side, has already warned the country against the folly of expecting the immediate extirpation of polygamy as the result of legislation, the operation of which heavy hand, reformed abuses, and set the is necessarily limited. He has shown his belief in the wisdom of continuing moderate measures | Ireland party with unsparing severity, and had by introducing a bill to enforce publicity in all kinds of marriage ceremonies, legal and illegal, to compel the production of books, papers, witnesses, etc., and to suspend women suffrage, which is a tower of strength to Mormonism. The Edmunds law, which he framed, denies to polygamous Mormons the right to vote and hold office. He insists that to go further than this, and deny to all citizens of Utah the right to vote, as the Council plan proposes, would be to punish the innocent with the guilty, that it would be unconstitutional to give the commission any law-making power, and that the change in form of government would not bring

the suppression of polygamy any nearer. It would be interesting to know just what effect the Edmunds law has had thus far upon that the government of New-York City might | the practice of polygamy. Senator Callom asserted in his speech that polygamy has zeal found better employment than fighting and actually increased since the passage of the act. On the other hand, the Utah Commission say in an admirable deader during a period which their report that they have the opinion of many, and drink, to know that the National Academy both Mormons and non-Mormons, that plural of Sciences have decided that glucose is not marriages have comparatively decreased. The unhealthful. Respectable authority has hereto- legislation proposed by Senator Edmunds with fore pronounced it to be a fruitful source of regard to publicity in marriage ceremonies disease, and so the manufacturers who have might give some information on this point, if it and charming address, his simple and irreused it in making sweet things, have generally could be enforced. But it is more than likely denied that they did so. The report of the that the Mormons, with their complete com-National Academy of Sciences however removes mand over the minds of their fanatical all reason for concealment, and it is to be hoped | followers, could find ways to evade it. Con- manner for the government of a church which

Mormonism, and it is evident that there will be great need of patience.

EUROPEAN DEPENDENCIES.

The Egyptian situation is clearly outlined in our special cable dispatches. The British Cabinet in demanding the evacuation of Archbishop Hughes, not as we knew him in his Khartoum and the abandonment of the Soudan has practically accepted the responsibility for the administration as well as the defence of Lower Egypt. The Khedive still reigns and nominates his Premier, but an English Cabinet virtually governs at Cairo. The Soudan is left to its fate. If the False Prophet shall ever attempt to lead his horde of fanatical barbarians a thousand miles down the Nile, he will find the red-coats fortified at Assouan. If his own forces are disbanded in the desert in consequence of internal dissension and rivalries, Lower Egypt will be delivered from the shadowy dangers to which it is now exposed. In either case the Soudan will lose very little in being released from the maladministration of incompetent and dishonest Mudirs, unless Sir Samuel Baker's fears are realized and it becomes "a pandemonium of the slave trade." Lower Egypt, meanwhile, will be governed in accordance with English ideas by means of a civil service manned by Englishmen and supported by a permanent garrison of regulars.

The new policy of the Gladstone Ministry on the Nile, contrasting so strangely with the orders given a few months ago for the withdrawal of the troops, is probably to be ascribed mainly to French intrigues in Cairo. The zeal and indiscretion of the diplomatic agents of the Republic have been as mischievous in this instance as in Tonouin and elsewhere. The attempt on the part of M. Barrere to direct the policy of the Egyptian Premier and to revive a so-called National party has been promptly resented in London. The Cabinet has acted with vigor and determination and committed itself unreservedly to a policy of which the logical outcome is annexation. Egypt can never hereafter be governed by or for the Egyptians. It is a British dependency to all intents and purposes. The faintest indication that there was an intrigue on foot for the revival of French influence on the Nile was enough to force the hand even of a Cabinet prejudiced against all schemes for the exten-

sion of the Empire. The complications in Tonquin, meanwhile, are assuming a more threatening aspect. Marquis Tseng's actid comments upon the capture of Sontay are followed by the ominous tidings that the Chinose are planting torpedoes to Marquis Tseng's threats against European commerce and to the conversion of Li Hung Chang to the war policy. If the French Government are prudent they will lose no time in dispatching reinforcements to Touquin. If they are wise, as well as prudent, they will offer terms of peace which the Chinese Government will speedily accept.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY AND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The jubilee celebration of Cardinal McCloskey, who commemorated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest, is an occasion of deep interest to the attached flock of this estimable pastor. In his half-century of labor he has seen an astonishing change in the condition of the Catholic Church in New-York, and one could hardly find a more striking illustration of this rapid development than in the centrast between his peaceful administration and the career of his famous predecessor. Dr. McCloskey entered upon the duties of a parish priest in New-York just as Dr. Hughes began his stormy episcopate. The Catholic churches of the metropolis were few in number at that time, weak in membership, and distracted by debts and disorders. The popular feeling against Popery was intense. "The Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk" were a fair type of the polemical literature of that day, when controversial sermons were couched in the were taught, in public addresses, that there were dangeons under the Cathedral for the imprisonment and torture of evangelical clergymen. The invectives of the Rev. Justin Fulton would have been thought too moderate by congregations which shuddered under Dr.

Into an excitable Protestant community of this sort Bishop Hughes burst like a young Irishman spoiling for a fight. Never shrinking from an attack, nor often waiting for it, he grasped his crosier like a shillelah, and belabored the preachers, the politicians and the pamphleteers with a cheerful alacrity which added to religious discussions a novel sensation. The signature of + John" was in all the newspapers, nor did the daily press itself escape his attentions. He attacked the elder James Gordon Bennett in a strain of invective which even The Herald could not match, though it must be confessed that Mr. Bennett made full use of his peculiar talents in that line. The Bishop's house was mobbed and his windows were stoned. Once there were rumors of a plan to attack the Cathedral on election night; the Bishop posted three or four thousand armed Catholics in the churchyard. During the Native American excitement churches, private houses and a convent were burned in Philadelphia, and there were fears of similar violence in New-York; the Bishop put a strong guard into every church, refused a request that he would urge Catholics to keep the peace, and warned the Mayor that if he did not protect Catholic property the Catholics would fight for it. Nor while he was whacking the enemies of the Lord did he neglect them who were of the household of faith. He put down insubordination with a churches in order. He condemned the Young no toleration for any movement which prevented the Irish from becoming merged in the country of their adoption. They ought to look upon themselves, he said, as Americans, not as exiles. When the Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Bedini, was in this country, he was puzzled by the exceptional prominence given to Archbishop Hughes in the popular estimation, and he asked an American to explain it. "I think," was the answer, "that it is because he is always game." When he rested at last, he left a great many broken heads in the diocese, but he left peace.

Dr. McCloskey was Bishop Hughes's assistant during three very turbulent years, but he had no part in quarrels and controversies. When he was promoted to the archbishopric in 1864 the occasion for warfare had passed. A more tolerant spirit prevailed in society. Christian calling hard names. Archbishop Hughes was called especially for plack, determination, and a rude aggressive vigor. Cardinal McCloskey was not less signally fitted for an era of peace and good feeling. His gentle disposition, his practical sense, his accomplishments, his easy proachable life, won the respect of those who differed widely from him in doctrine, and seemed also to qualify him in a particular

needed to be improved through quiet. We to prove the Editor of The Herald a liar, or organizing a home-guard in a churchyard; but the spirit of forty years ago is very different from the spirit of to-day; and if old age, but as he was in his prime, could sit now in the Cathedral which he founded, he would be a dreadful anachronism. His successor has been fortunate above most bishops in making no enemies, fomenting no disputes, and attracting the affection and respect of his people. All denominations appreciate the amiable qualities which have made him beloved, and his Protestant fellow-citizens will join cordially with the Catholics in offering him their congratulations and good wishes.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE PULPIT. A Church is an organization the chief ends of which are the maintenance of some form of religious worship and the teaching of religious doctrines. Every Church has its own special beliefs, and it is the aim of each denomination to secure such observance and exposition in the pulpit as are best calculated to maintain, fortify and extend the views held by the organization. The wisdom of this policy, and its justice, are self-evident. The policy is enforced by the primary law of self-preservation. And ecclesiastical history from the beginning until now shows that those Churches which have adhered most unswervingly to this course, and have most resolutely refused to allow any infraction of the rule of loyalty and consistency, have retained their reign and influence the longest. No society of any kind can permit the main objects of its existence to be attacked from within it, save at the risk of disintegration. A house divided against itself cannot stand, in short; and for this reason the criticism of the Rev. Heber Newton, which has become so emphatic and trenchant, is justified by his position. It is not at all necessary to enter upon a consideration of Mr. Newton's views as set forth from the pulpit. All that it is requisite to point out is the fact that the utterance of those views cannot be made to consist with any rational theory of his duty as an Episcopal clergyman.

There is no room for controversy on this head. No man is bound to undertake the exposition and advocacy of any particular doctrine. But having undertaken such exposition and advocacy, he is thenceforward under obligations not to assail those doctrines under cover of his official position as their authorized teacher and defender. The Rev. Heber Newton appears to have changed his beliefs radically since he was ordained. It seems that he no longer regards as true many fundamental articles of the creed of the Episcopal Church. He has undergone an intellectual revolution, and he finds himself unable to preach the things which he formerly did, and which belong to the due fulfilment of his clerical functions. But because Mr. Newton has ceased to be able to set forth the Episcopal doctrine orthodoxly, it does not follow that he is entitled to use an Episcopal pulpit for the dissemination of his new views. On the contrary, in so much as those new views are contrary to Episcopal doctrine, in so far is he bound to refrain from stating them in the pulpit. He is under no compulsion to remain in the pulpit, but he is under much obligation not to abuse his position if he elects to remain in it; and it is an abuse of his position to preach doctrines which the Church of which he is a member regards as

false and mischievous. A preacher belonging to no religious organization might change his pulpit teachings as often as he pleased, provided his congregation were centented. But an Episcopal clergyman is not thus independent. He is under solemn pledges. He has received a commission which binds him to do thus and so, and he has no more right to violate its conditions than a soldier has to transfer his allegiance. These enterprise, and to deposit \$1,000,000 of its remarks are indeed truisms, but they are first mortgage bonds in the city treasury as style of a penny dreadful, and people called for, because the Rev. Heber Newton security for the construction and equipment of does not appear to appreciate the utter unten ability of the course he has adopted. And that he should not comprehend this is indeed by far the most surprising fact in the case The world is open to Mr. Newton. He is free to say what he thinks without let or hindrance in any other situation than the one he now occupies. Elsewhere his views would of course be open to criticism as much as now, but elsewhere he could not be chargeable, as he certainly is at present, with what resembles insensibility to the plain duties of his office. In a word, if he cannot any longer believe what the Episcopal Church believes, or teach what it teaches, he ought to resign his pulpit. Continuance in his attitude of hostility to his own Church must compel that Church to take measures for his removal, and may destroy whatever influence he might have had as a layman by suggesting his incapacity to draw an obvious moral distinction.

> THE MARQUIS DE RAYES. The Marquis de Rayes undertook to found a French colony at Port Breton. The place was utterly unfitted for the purpose. It was sterile, uncultivable, remote, wanting in all the chief requirements of a colony. The Marquis, aided by several partners, chartered or purchased a number of wornout, unseaworthy vessels, such as sailors call "floating coffins," and having victualled them with condemned provisions, filled them with emigrants who had been enticed by the glowing rhetoric of his prospectuses. The enterprise reminds one of those hapless expeditions so many of which were fitted out in Old Spain during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and which set forth to establish the sovereignty of Castile and Aragon, and the holy Catholic faith, in what they imagined to be new Indies and Perus. So confident were they that they often divided the spoils before they were taken, and many a bold adventurer was commissioned Adelantado of provinces he had never seen, and upon whose inhospitable shores he was destined to leave his bones. The difference between the old expeditions

and the modern one is that the Spaniards were all alike deluded, whereas it is impossible to believe that the Marquis de Rayes did not know the hopelessness of his project. The results however were the same in both cases. The unfortunate Frenchmen went forth only to suffer and to perish. The expedition was so illfound that it is doubtful whether it could have succeeded under any circumstances, but as the ease stood there was no chance for the emigrants. They found themselves in a place which could not be made to yield a support of any kind to them. That is, those who ever reached Port Breton found this to be the case. Many died of their sufferings on the way; succumbed to the bad food, the exposure, the weary tossing in waterlogged hulks. The whole expedition was doomed from the very beginning, and when at last the few survivors struggled back to France, it is not surprising that they should have appealed to the courts for redress. A long trial, in the course of which the defence tried to show that the expedition had been inspired by religious motives, has just

Rayes to four years' imprisonment. It is not a capable of such duplicity as was here charged cannot imagine him writing a series of letters | heavy penalty for having caused so much death and disaster, but it is something, and unfortunately it does not become us to complain of the sentence, seeing that a very similar case occurred in the United States a few years ago, without entailing punishment of any kind upon

> We refer to an expedition which was arranged for the alleged purpose of picking medicinal roots in Lower California. Some scores of men were persuaded to join it by the large promises made. The victims were taken to the place, which was a desert, and were left there to starve. Some of them died; some escaped by water; and some made their way by land, with terrible hardships, to an inhabited region. There was an outcry in the press when the facts came to light, but nobody has ever been called to an account for the wrong, and none of the victims, so far as we are aware, obtained redress. So that though the sentence of the Marquis de Rayes may be insufficient, it is probably so much more punishment than he would have had to bear here, and we must admit that, as to this class of cases, "they do things better in

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN. Mayor Low's action in signing the franchise of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company meets with general approval in Brooklyn. The necessity for rapid transit in that city has never seemed so urgent as it has this winter. Street-car travel has never been attended with so much delay and annoyance. Blocks in Fulton-st. have been frequent; passengers living three miles from the chief ferry have homes day after day; during the busiest morning hours it has often been impossible for those residing in the central wards to obtain standing-room on the platform; and between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon every car has a struggling mob. Belated business men, hoping to save ten minutes at nightfall by availing themselves of the Bridge railway, have lost on the other side in a dragging streetcar all the time they have gained, and have often been forced to fight for a foothold on the back platform. The accommodations and resources of the surface railroads have never seemed so inadequate as at present; and signs of growing impatience, irritability and indigna tion on the part of the public have multiplied. The need of rapid transit has steadily increased with the growth of population and the progress of the new wards. During the last five years building operations have been brisk in the Prospect Park quarter and in the outer sections of the Hill; and the permanent prosperity of the newer portions of the city is entirely dependent upon increased facilities for communication with New-York. The rejection of the proposed scheme would have been a grievous disappointment to the mass of the population. Mayor Low has accordingly added to his popularity by giving his approval to the resolutions passed by the Common

duty and decorum if Mayor Low had disposed of a question of supreme importance to Brookyn without deliberate reflection. He has not acted with precipitate haste, but has carefully considered the merits of the scheme and the objections that have been urged against it. The franchise itself contained unmistakable evidence that the interests of the city would be amply protected. It distinctly provided for the direct compensation of property-owners along the proposed route; it opened the two trunk lines on Myrtle and Fulton-aves. to the intersecting lines of other companies which might subsequently be formed; it limited the rate of fare to five cents during the busiest hours of the day, morning and evening; it pledged the company to pay the city 2 per cent of the gross receipts five years after the completion of the the railway; and it gave assurance that the work should be begun as early as September of this year and finished within two years. These conditions were so manifestly favorable to the city that the Mayor's attention was mainly directed to the responsibility of the directors of himself that they were acting in good faith, had the financial resources requisite for so great an undertaking, and were prepared by means of personal subscriptions to give the corporation command of \$1,000,000 at once for construction purposes. It accordingly became his official duty to sanction the action of the Common Council in giving the company permission to build the railway. While the prospect of the speedy solution of

It would have been a serious breach of official

this vexatious problem has materially improved, the residents of Brooklyn may only be preparing themselves for another disappointment. The company, in agreeing to compensate property-owners and to give the city 2 per cent of its gross receipts without securing a monopoly of the rapid transit business, is assuming burdens by which it may be speedily overwhelmed. It is a matter of grave uncertainty whether rates of compensation that will prove satisfactory to property-owners will not bankrupt the corporation and preclude the construction and successful operation of the railway. The greed of the property-owners may give a premature death-blow to the enterprise within six months. Serious embarrassment may be caused by the company's relations with the Bruff road, whose line it crosses at a right angle; and Mr. Corbin and Mr. Maxwell, of the Long Island Railroad, will not be disposed to remain idle spectators, while a trunk line parallel for several miles to their own tracks in Atlantic-ave. secures direct connection with the Bridge and Fulton Ferry. Brooklyn residents cannot afford to take too sanguine a view of the prospects of rapid transit. The question has fairly been opened. That, to be sure, is a step in advance; but it is not the final solution. The problem has still to be worked out practically.

Here is a newspaper asserting that a fellowcitizen was handsomely "ovated." It is only as one is brought face to face with such a superb felicity that he appreciates the vast and varied resources of the English language.

A sensational story appeared yesterday in a Philadelphia newspaper, to the effect that members of Congress and diplomatists in Washington are agitated over a report that Mr. Hewitt, before introducing his O'Donnell resolution, went to Republican members of the House and asked them to object to its consideration, which they refused to do; and that, after having introduced it, he went to the British Minister, made light of the matter, and said that he had introduced it in order to forestall a more belligerent resolution, which would have been put forward if he had not done so. This representation, it is said, was naturally communicated to the British Government, and infinenced its dealing with the request of Secretary Frelinguysen for a respite. Mr. Hewitt disposes of the whole story by showing that he merely discussed the resolution with some members of the House before offering it, and that, in a social interview with Mr. West, he gave, frankly and fully, his reasons for offering the resolution. We have criti-

against him, and it is pleasing to have the story so promptly and completely disposed of. But there is one question we would like to ask Mr. Hewitt. He is quoted as saying to a reporter of The-Evening Poet: "I observe that the newspapers criticise the resolution which I offered from a mistaken idea that I proposed to interfere with the course of justice because O'Donnell was an Irishman. This is a mistake. I hold with Marcy, Webster, and Seward, that the Government is bound to protectlis criticens in their rights in a foreign country."

Does Mr. Hewitt intend to present a resolution in Congress calling upon the Government to resent promptly the outrages inflicted by the Russians upon Richard Wagner, a naturalized citizen? Or are the rights of naturalized Russians less sacred in his eyes than those of the Irish?

It is to be presumed that the Gloucester fisheries will never fail for the want of men enough to carry them on. And yet the figures that are furnished at intervals are well calculated to induce those who believe that life is worth living to look elsewhere for occupation, The Cape Ann Advertiser reports that during the eight years ending with 1883 the total loss of life in these fisheries was 998. During 1883 alone 17 vessels and 209 lives were lost. The worst year in the sad history of the perilons business was 1873, when 31 vessels and 174 lives were sacrificed.

It is a fact of some little interest that the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was not celebrated in the city where the battle was fought, The day was a legal holiday, and the banks were closed, but we have the word of the local papers for it that there was nothing to show that it was the sixty-eighth anniversary of Jackson's famous victory. In former days it was the grandest of all the holidays in that city. It is said that there are hundreds of persons still living there who heard the roise of the fight, and many, in fact, who took part in it, which can easily be, seeing that it occurred less than seventy years ago. This was certainly a had to stand all the way to and from their strange example of popular indifference to historic memories.

Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, has been moved by the prevalence of shooting habits in his State to suggest a method both of prevention and cure which must have startled the Mississippi mind been crammed to the point of suflocation with | This is that a law shall be enacted making it unlawful to kill or attempt to kill any one with what are known as concealed weapons, whether in selfdefence or not. A citizen would be at liberty to pick up a stone and kill a man in self-defence, or to knock him down with a stick, but no pistol must be used under penalty of going to the penitentiary. In his zeal to stop free-and-easy shooting, the Governor seems to have gone even further than was consistent with the Anglo-Saxon ideas of self-defence. The effect of such a proposition in Mississippi must have been striking.. We hope it won't injure the Governor's chances of re-election.

PERSONAL.

A fine stained-glass window has been placed in St. Peter's Church, Albany, in memory of the late Harmon Pumpelly.

Representative and ex-Governor Long, of Massa chusetts, has been closely studying the tariff question in Washington, and it is believed that his for-mer inclination toward Free Trade has been mate-rially modified.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Quimby, the well-known Universalist preacher and journalist, is dead at Augusta, Me., age seventy-three years. He made himself prominent as an opponent of capital pun-ishment, and was the author of various books on hat and other topics. Mrs. J. J. Astor has sent 1,063 homeless children

to the South and West in the last few years, at an expense of nearly \$16,000. The reports show that of the children to new surroundings has resulted in great good to them, and to the satisfaction of the great good to them, and to the families to which they were sent.

Miss Kate Sanborn has been lecturing in Cincin nati to crowded audiences. "She is a woman of charming presence," says The Commercial Gazette; her manner is irresistible, her dictation clear and beautiful, her voice most pleasing, with that delightful and indescribable thoroughbred intona-tion which comes on y with the best and widest cul-

Major William Arthur, of the Army, bears a strong personal resemblance to his brother, the President, though of lighter build and a more distinctively military bearing. He has seen a great deal of active service on the plains, and was a brave and efficient officer during the Robellion. He still bears the sears of severe wounds received in battle. For politics he cares little, his tastes being purely

Ex-Governor Butler's farewell gift of a Bible to Massachusetts reminds a Washington Post writer of the time when Mr. Bell, on becoming Governor of Texas, began his inaugural address with: "Fellowcitizens: In the chaste and beautiful language of Job, 'Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun of York.'" The result of this remarkable pronunciamento was that the the corporation. He seems to have satisfied Governor was presently overwhelmed with sifts of Bibles from every State and from foreign lands; Bibles from every State and from foreign lands;
Ribles in English, Latin, French, Russian and Hindoo; illustrated, illuminated, polyglot, hieroglyphic;
bound in paper, leather, velvet; sent by mail, by
express, by freight, by special messenger. Another
result was that from Galveston to the Pan Handle
almost every man, woman and child got a Bible
and a copy of Shakespeare, and "read up" until
Richard III. and Job became the best-known and
most talked-about men in the State.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 12.-The Governor-General and suite left for Ottawa this morning. A large number of persons gathered at the station to see them depart. When the train steamed out hearty cheers were given.

GENERAL NOTES.

Cow-catchers will probably soon be applied to the Philadelphia street-cars—not to sweep off stray cows, but venturesome small boys and careless drunken men who may be encountered.

A petroleum well lately sunk in the Baku district of Russia promises to surpass the most famous "gushers" of this country. It is said to be yielding from 7,000 to 8,000 barrels a day.

The playbills of a new theatre in Berlin display in large type the request that ladies in attendance will take off their bonnets. This is not an entirely new thing; several years ago the advertisement of a special performance in the same city ended with a similar en-treaty, which was urged in simple justice to "the behind high-hatted-ladies-sitting-gentlemen."

The secretary of the Pittsburg Society for the improvement of the Poor remarked the other day to a reporter that he was strongly opposed to free soup houses, seving they encouraged pasperism. That conviction was forced upon him by his observations at the free Sunday morning breakfast in Glasgow, during a recent visit to Europe. About 1,000 men, women and children were gathered in a great rink, and food was liberally distributed. The men and boys filled their pockets and the women the folds of their shawis, and then the crowd, largely composed of healthy, robust persons, rushed for e doors. But addresses and singing were in order af-the breakfast, and the doors had been bolted. In the dat of a pandemontum one group of stout panpers suc-eded in cornerns the doorkeeper and forcing the locks, if escaped into the street,

Dr. Edwin Hutchinson, of Utica, an expert in color blindness, in his recent report to the Railroad Commission, brings out strongly the importance of subjecting all engineers, flagmen and pilots to the most scarching tests in this regard. He says that the worsted test is the most satisfactory which has thus far been discovered 'As very few, if any, persons," he says, "are color-blind for yellow and blue, it has frequently been proposed to de away with the red and green signals on land and sea, and have only the first two colors. This is found not to be practicable, for a blue glass of sufficient intensity of color to make an impression at a distance, cuts off so much light as to be too dim to be seen clearly. No useful change can be made in the colors of signals in order to give the four imperfect men in every one hundred places as pilots or engineers. The ninety-six men who can tell these signais accurately should be the only ones to whom the mais accurately should not the only ones to accurate public would have to entrust their lives. Dr. William Thompson, who has under his supervision the color sense of the employes of the Pennsylvania Radiroad, has arranged a modification of Homgren's worstel test, when is entrusted to the superinterments or surgeous in the various divisions, and by it those whose color sense is defective can be recognized readily and can afterwards be tested by him."

HENDRICKS ECLIPSED AS A STRADDLER.

HENDRICKS FULLYS ID A. Henry B. Payme.

From a bumper speech of Hon. Henry B. Payme.

A judicious tarriff is not one for protection only, nor for revenue only, nor again for revenue with the shadowed outlines of an incluental tail appended to by, but it is a tarriff of both revenue and protection, one and hour results advantaged and perfected as to no justice to the inseparably adjusted and perfected as a

"Ye cannot serve God and Mammon,"